READING PAPER

Number of questions: 40

Time permitted: 60 minutes

Directions:

In this section of the test, you will read FOUR different passages, each followed by 10 questions about it. For questions 1-40, you are to choose the best answer A, B, C or D, to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

You have 60 minutes to answer all the questions, including the time to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

PASSAGE 1 (442w/76 = B1)

Line

If you enjoy water sports, Hawaii is the place for you! You can go swimming all year round in the warm water. You can go sport fishing from the shore or from a boat. If you like boats, you can go sailing, canoeing, or windsurfing. Or you can also try some other water sports that are especially popular in Hawaii: surfing, snorkeling and scuba diving. Surfing is a sport which started in Hawaii many years ago. The Hawaiians called it "he'enalu", which means "to slide on a wave." If you want to try surfing, you need, first of all, to be a good swimmer. You also have to have an excellent sense of balance. You must swim out from the beach with your surfboard under your arm. When you get to where the waves begin to break, you wait for the calm moment. Then you try to stand up on the board. The wave will begin to rise under you. You must try to steer the board with your feet so you stay on top of the wave. The important thing is to keep your balance and not fall down. If you can manage **this,** you will have an exciting ride all the way in to the shore.

Scuba diving and snorkeling are two ways to get a close look at the beauty below the surface of the ocean. The waters off the Hawaiian Islands are clean, clear, and warm. They contain hundreds of kinds of colorful fish. The undersea world is made even more colorful by the coral reefs of red, gold, white, and light purple. Among these reefs there may be larger fish or sea turtles.

Scuba diving allows you to see the most interesting undersea sights. SCUBA means "Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus," that is, equipment for breathing and swimming around far under water. In Hawaii, you can take special courses to learn how to scuba dive. After the courses, you can get a certificate that will allow you to dive alone. Since it can be dangerous, **proper** instruction and great care are always necessary when you are scuba diving.

If you are less adventurous, you might try snorkeling instead of scuba diving. Less equipment is needed, just a face mask, a breathing tube (snorkel), and Hippers for your feet. It only takes a few minutes to learn how to snorkel. Although you cannot dive deep into the water, you can swim with your face below the surface. Breathing through the tube, you float on the surface and keep yourself moving with your flippers. Even from the surface like this, there will be plenty of colors and beauty to see.

Question 1: This passage is about _____.

A. water sports around the world
B. surfing
C. tourist activities in Hawaii
D. water sports in Hawaii

Question 2: It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

A. water sports are all expensive.

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B. you need to take a course for all water sports.
C. everyone can find a way to enjoy sports on the water.
D. swimming in Hawaii can be dangerous.

Question 3: According to the passage, surfing _____.
A. began as a sport in 1943.
B. was invented by the native Hawaiians.
C. requires expensive equipment.
D. is very dangerous.

Question 4: If you want to try surfing, you _____.
A. need to be a good swimmer.
B. should not go out into deep water.
C. need to wait for a windy day.
D. should go alone

Question 5: The word "**this**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
A. standing on the board.
B. keeping balanced and not falling down.
C. an exciting ride.
D. staying on top of the wave.

Question 6: The water around the Hawaiian islands is _____.
A. often quite cold.
B. full of colorful things to see.
C. usually very dark.
D. full of dangerous fish.

Question 7: You can go deep under water when you are _____.
A. snorkeling
B. scuba diving
C. swimming
D. surfing

Question 8: According to the passage, scuba diving _____.
A. is an ancient Hawaiian sport.
B. requires special equipment and training.
C. is the only way to see the fish underwater.
D. requires good balance.

Question 9: The word **"proper"** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. enthusiastic B. informative
C. appropriate D. short and clear

Question 10: According to the passage, snorkeling _____.
A. requires more expensive equipment than scuba diving.
B. can be dangerous.
C. is an easy way to see the underwater life.
D. was invented in ancient times.

PASSAGE 2 (359w/ 65.3=B2)

Line

In the world today, particular in the two most industrialized areas, North America and Europe, recycling is the big news. People are talking about it, practicing it and discovering new ways to be sensitive to the environment. Recycling means finding ways to use the products the second time. The **motto** of the recycling movement is "Reduce, Reuse, Recycle"

The first step is to reduce garbage. In stores, a shopper has to buy products in blister packs, boxes and expensive plastic wrapping. A hamburger from a fast food restaurant comes in lots of

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packaging: usually paper, a box and a bag. All that packaging is wasted resources. People should try to buy things that are wrapped simply, and to reuse cups and utensils. Another way to reduce waste is to buy high quality products. When low quality appliances break, many customers throw them away and buy new ones- a loss of more resources and more energy. For example, if a customer buys a high quality appliance that can be easily repaired, the manufacturers receives an important message. In the same way, if a customer chooses a product with less packaging, that customers sends an important message to the manufacturers. To reduce garbage, the throw –away must stop.

The second step is to reuse. It is better to buy juices and soft drinks in returnable bottles. After customers empty the bottles, they return them to the stores. The manufacturers of the drinks collect the bottles, wash them and then fill them again. The energy that is necessary to make new bottles is saved. In some parts of the world, returning bottles for money is a common **practice.** In those places, the garbage dumps have relatively little glass and plastic from throw-away bottles.

The third step which is **sensitive** to the environment is to recycle. Spent motor oil can be cleaned and used again. Aluminum cans are expensive to make. It takes the same amount of energy to make one aluminum can as it does to run a color TV set for three hours. When people collect and recycle aluminum (for new cans), they help save one of the world's precious resources.

Question 11: *Which area is considered as one of the most industrialized?*

A. South America
B. Middle East
C. Europe
D. Asia

Question 12: *The word* ***motto*** *in line 4 is closest in meaning to _____.*

A. meaning
B. value
C. belief
D. reference

Question 13: *It is a waste when customers buy low- quality products because _____.*

A. they have to prepare many times
B. they will soon throw them away
C. customers always change their idea
D. they are very cheap

Question 14: *People can do the following to reduce waste EXCEPT _____.*

A. buy high- quality products
B. buy simply- wrapped things
C. reuse cups
D. buy more hamburgers

Question 15: *What best describes the process of reuse?*

A. The bottles are collected, washed, returned and refilled again
B. The bottles are washed, returned, refilled
C. The bottles are filled again after being returned, collected and washed
D. The bottles are collected, returned, filled again and washed

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Question 16: *In line 17, the word* ***practice*** *is closest in meaning to _____.*

A. training
B. exercise
C. deed
D. belief

Question 17: *Garbage dumps in some areas have relatively little glass and plastic because _____.*

A. people are ordered to return bottles
B. returned bottles are few
C. each returned bottle is paid
D. few bottles are made of glass or plastic

Question 18: *What does the word* ***sensitive*** *in line 19 mean?*

A. cautious
B. logical
C. friendly
D. responding

Question 19: *Why does the author mention aluminum cans and spent motor oils in the last paragraph?*

A. to give examples of pollutants
B. to give examples of recycling
C. to compare with TV sets
D. to illustrate their value

Question 20: *What is the topic of the passage?*

A. How to live sensitively to the environment
B. How to reduce garbage disposal
C. What is involved in the recycling movement
D. What people understand the term ' recycle'

PASSAGE 3 (408w/ 62.9=B2)

Line

When traveling outside of the comforts of your own culture, it is always rewarding to put yourself deep within your host culture to develop a better appreciation of your new surroundings. However, things that might be considered 'normal' in your home country could be perceived as rude or offensive in someone else's, and vice versa.

Before entering a foreign environment, it is best to find out what to expect. Read as much as you can before traveling to a new country to become an expert in their social rules and cultural differences. Travel guides will usually provide a very specific list of "do's" and "don'ts." Make sure to make use of Internet sites or forums, and of course do not hesitate to ask the locals. It is better to ask what might seem like a ridiculous question to one person, than to make a fool of yourself in front of a larger group.

When I first moved to Japan, I was surprised that people 'slurped' when they ate noodles—even picking up the bowl to drink the soup. Making noise while eating and drinking straight from the

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bowl is definitely frowned upon in the U.S. But in Japan, it is not only *not* rude, it is actually expected.

Over the years, I have traveled to many places. Each country, and sometimes even the various subcultures within a country, may have its own set of cultural taboos and acceptable behavior. Here is a short list of some of the more interesting yet strange local customs that I have come across:

- Discussing sports in Germany is considered an uneducated thing to do.
- In Russia, where drinking vodka is a normal part of everyday life, not drinking is considered impolite.
- Do not blow your nose in public in Korea, China, Saudi Arabia, or France.
- In Brazil, the sign that is used in North America to mean "OK" means something completely different—don't use it!
- When in Thailand, never pat a small child on the head. It is considered bad luck.
- In many Asian countries, such as China, pointing with the forefinger in public is considered quite rude.
- Albania can be a confusing place for many foreigners—the locals shake their head to indicate "yes" and nod to indicate "no."

In conclusion, if you happen to commit a cultural faux pas, don't worry too much about it. Mistakes happen whether we like it or not. Sometimes that's the only way to learn.

Question 21. The reading is primarily about _____.

A. what to do if you make a mistake in another culture
B. how to communicate in other cultures
C. the most offensive cultural mistakes in the world
D. tips for avoiding cultural mistakes

Question 22. How is the information in this reading generally organized?

A. Organized by time
B. Organized by order of importance
C. Organized by similarities or differences
D. Organized alphabetically

Question 23. Which of the following is not mentioned as a way to find out about cultural differences?

A. Make up a list of "do's" and "don'ts"
B. Look at travel guides
C. Visit Internet forums
D. Ask local people

Question 24. In Japan, the writer found all of the following unusual about eating noodles EXCEPT _____.

A. It's OK to drink directly from the bowl
B. It's OK to hold the bowl directly to your mouth

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C. It's considered rude to make noise
D. It's expected that people make noise

Question 25. Not agreeing to drink together is seen as rude in _____.

A. Germany
B. Russia
C. Brazil
D. Thailand

Question 26. What country is not mentioned as a bad place to blow your nose in public?

A. Korea
B. China
C. Japan
D. Saudi Arabia

Question 27. What custom in Albania is considered confusing to many foreigners, according to the reading?

A. They use the opposite head movements for 'yes' and 'no' compared to other cultures.
B. They nod their head for 'yes.'
C. They shake their head for 'no.'
D. They shake their head when they have no idea.

Question 28. What can you infer about making the American hand gesture for "OK" in Brazil?

A. People in Brazil would think it's very funny.
B. People in Brazil would think it's extremely rude.
C. People in Brazil would think it's childish.
D. People in Brazil would think you want money.

Question 29. If you make a cultural mistake, the author says you _____.

A. should worry—an apology is a good idea
B. shouldn't worry—nobody cares if you do
C. should worry—it's easy to be misunderstood
D. shouldn't worry—sometimes it's the best way to learn

Question 30. The author's purpose in writing this article was not to _____.

A. instruct
B. entertain
C. inform
D. critic

PASSAGE 4 (464w/55.6=C1)

Line

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New surveys suggest that the technological tools we use to make our lives easier are killing our leisure time. We are looking longer hours, taking fewer and shorter vacations (and when we do go away, we take our cell phones, PDAs, and laptops along). And, we are more stressed than ever as increased use of e-mail, cell phones, and the internet is destroying any idea of privacy and leisure.

Since the industrial Revolution, people have assumed that new labor-saving devices would free from the burden of the workplace and give them more time to grow intellectually, creatively, and socially – exploring the arts, keeping up with current events, spending more time with friends and family, and even just 'goofing off'.

But here we are at the start of the 21st century, enjoying one of the greatest technological boom times in human history, and nothing could be further from the truth. The very tools that were supposed to liberate us have bound us to our work and study in ways that were **inconceivable** just a few years ago. It would seem that technology almost never does what we expect.

In 'the old days', the lines between work and leisure time were markedly clearer. People left their offices at **a predictable time,** were often completely disconnected from and out of touch with their jobs as they traveled to and from work, and were off-duty once they were home. That is no longer true. In today's highly competitive job market, employers demand increased productivity, expecting workers to put in longer hours and to keep in touch almost constantly via tax, cell phones, e-mail, or other communications devices. As a result, employees feel the need to check in on what is going on at the office, even on days off. **They** feel pressured to work after hours just to catch up on everything they have to do. Workers work harder and longer, change their work task more frequently, and have more and more reasons to worry about job security.

Bosses, colleagues, family members, lovers, and friends expect instant responses to voice mail and e-mail messages. Even college students have become bound to their desks by an environment in which faculty, friends and other members of the college community increasingly do their work online. Studies of time spent on instant messaging services would probably show staggering use.

This is what technology was supposed to be doing for us. New technologies, from genetic research to the Internet, offer all sorts of benefits and opportunities. But, when new tools make life more difficult and stressful rather than easier and more meaningful – and we are, as a society, barely conscious of it – then something has gone seriously awry, both with our expectations for technology and our understanding of how it should benefit us.

Question 31: According to the first three paragraphs, technological tools that were designed to make our lives easier _____.

A. have not interfered with our privacy
B. have turned out to do us more harm than good
C. have brought us complete happiness
D. have fully met our expectations

Question 32: Which of the following is NOT true about technological tools according to new survey?

A. They are boring increasingly used.
B. They are used even during vacations.
C. They make our life more stressful.
D. They bring more leisure to our life.

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Question 33: Which of the following is true, according to the passage?

A. Students used to have to study more about technological advances.
B. People have more opportunities to get access to technological applications.
C. Employees were supposed to make technology do what they expected.
D. People now enjoy greater freedom thanks to the technological boom.

Question 34: The word "**inconceivable**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. unimaginable
B. predictable
C. foreseeable
D. unforgettable

Question 35: With the phrase "**at a predictable time**" in paragraph 4, the author implies that _____.

A. people were unable to foresee their working hours
B. people had to predict the time they were allowed to leave offices
C. people wanted to be completely disconnected from their work
D. people used to have more time and privacy after work

Question 36: It can be inferred from the fourth paragraph that _____.

A. employees have more freedom to decide what time they start and finish work
B. employers are more demanding and have efficient means to monitor employees
C. life is more relaxing with cell phones and other technological devices
D. it is compulsory that employees go to the office, even on days off

Question 37: The word "**They**" in the fourth paragraph refers to _____.

A. employers
B. workers
C. employees
D. tasks

Question 38: Which of the following could be the main idea of the fifth paragraph?

A. New technology advances have added more stress to daily life.
B. New technological applications are wise entertainment choices of our modern time.
C. New technological advances have reduced work performance.
D. The coming of new technological advances has spoiled family and social relationships.

Question 39: This passage has probably been taken from _____.

A. an advertisement
B. a science review
C. a political journal
D. a fashion magazine

Question 40: Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?

A. Changes at the Workplace
B. Research on the Roles of Computers
C. Benefits of Technology
D. Expectations and Plain Reality

END OF PAPER

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